SUPPLEMENTARY AND ADDITIONAL GRANTS FOR 1964-65

(Ist Instalment)—*Debate contd.*

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY AND ADDITIONAL GRANTS

Debate contd.

† ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಲಕ್ಕಪ್ಪ (ಹೆಬ್ಬೂರು).—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ಈ ಸಪ್ಲಿಮೆಂಟರಿ ಎಸ್ಟಿಮೇಟ್ಸ್ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಅನೇಕ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲೂ ನಮ್ಮ ಗವರ್ನರ್ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಸೌಕರ್ಯ ವೈಭವದ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸತಕ್ಕಂಥಾದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಕಾರದವರು ಹಣದ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಬಹು ಕಟುವಾಗಿ ಟೀಕೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಈ ಮೈಸೂರು ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಂದೆ ಇದ್ದಂಥ ಗವರ್ನರ್‌ಅವರು ಯಾವ ಸಂಬಳ ಸಾರಿಗೆ ತೆಗೆದು ಕೊಳ್ಳದೆ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ಖಜಾನೆಗೆ ಖರ್ಚು ಆಗದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಕ್ತವಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಈಗ ಹೊಸ ಗವರ್ನರ್ ಅವರು ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹುಶಃ ರಾಜಕೀಯವೇ ಕಾರಣ ಇರಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ.

Mr. SPEAKER.—That does not come under the Demand. Either the member should oppose or support it. Let him not get into controversial matters such as cessation of tenure of one Governor and so on.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಲಕ್ಕಪ್ಪ.—ಈಗ ದುಡ್ಡು ಖರ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ನಾನು ಗವರ್ನರ್ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕ್ರಿಟಿಸೈಜ್ ಮಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಖರ್ಚಿನ ಬಾಬಿನ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇದುವರೆಗೆ ಗವರ್ನರ್‌ಅವರು ಖಜಾನೆ ಯಿಂದ ಹಣ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡದೆ ರಾಜ್ಯ ನಡೆಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಆದರೆ ಈಗ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಇಟ್ಟಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಿತವ್ಯಯ ಸಮಿತಿ ಹಾಕಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಸೂತ್ರದಿಂದ ಅಡ್ಡ ದಾರಿ ಹಿಡಿದಿರುವು ದನ್ನು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಜತ್ತಿಯವರು ನೋಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಯಾಕೆಂದರೆ ಅರ್ಥ ಸಚಿವರು ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಖಚಿತವಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ಮಾತನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರು. ಸ್ವಲ್ಪವಾಟ್ಟಿಗಾದರೂ ಮಿತವ್ಯಯ ಅದರಲ್ಲೂ ಈ ಎಮರ್ಜೆನ್ಸಿ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಯರೂಪಕ್ಕೆ ತರುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಅನೇಕ ಸಲ ಘೋಷಣೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈಗ ಒದಗಿಸಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಹಣವನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಭುವನೇಶ್ವರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಸರಕಾರ ಹೇಳಿದ ಸಮಾಜವಾದವನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಕ್ಕೆ ತರುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಒಂದು ಕಡೆ ಮಿತವ್ಯಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಕಡೆ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂದು ಅನ್ನದ ಅಭಾವ ಇದೆ, ಬಟ್ಟೆ ಅಭಾವ ಇದೆ, ವಾಸಕ್ಕೆ ಮನೆ ಇಲ್ಲ, ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಸಾಲ ದೊರೆಯುವು ದಿಲ್ಲ, ನೀರಾವರಿ ಸೌಕರ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ರೈತ ಎಷ್ಟು ಅರ್ಜಿ ಹಾಕಿದರೂ ಸರಕಾರ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ. ಸರಕಾರ ಈ ರೀತಿ ವೈಭವದ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ ಒದಗಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹಣ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ನೀತಿ ಇಟ್ಟು ಕೊಂಡಿರುವುದು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಲ್ಲ. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ನಮ್ಮ ಗವರ್ನರ್‌ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ ಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಕೂಡದು ಎಂದು ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿ ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನಾದರೂ ಓಟು ಹಾಕ ತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಭಟನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ ಎಂದು ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ಯಾವ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಮತ್ತೆ ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೀರೋ ಅದನ್ನು ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡ ಬೇಕುಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಿ, ಮತ್ತೆ ಸಾಯಿಲ್ ಕನ್ಸರ್ವೇಷನ್ನಿಗೆ ಹಣ ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ದ್ದೀರಿ. ಇದು ಅಗ್ರಿಕಲ್ಚರಲ್ ಪ್ರೊಡಕ್ಷನ್ನಿಗೆ ಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ನಮ್ಮ ಮೈಸೂರು ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಗ್ರಿಕಲ್ಚರ್ ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಅನ್ನುವುದು ನಿಜವಾಗಿ ಇದೆಯೋ ? ಆ ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರು ಆಹಾರದ ಕೊರತೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಗಿದ್ದಾರೆಯ ? ಆ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಿಂದ ಆಗಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ವೇನು ? ಮತ್ತು ಇದರಿಂದ ರೈತನಿಗೆ ದೊರಕುವ ನೇರವಾದ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವೇನು ಅನ್ನುವುದನ್ನ ನಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಹೇಳಬೇಕು. 32 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಈ ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ ಕೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾದ ನಾವು ಯಾವುದೇ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯನ್ನು ಕೇಳಲಿ, ಸರ್ಕಾರ ನೇರವಾಗಿ ಉತ್ತರ ಹೇಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಯಿಲ್ ಕನ್ಸರ್ವೇಷನ್ ವರ್ಕ್ ಎಷ್ಟು ನಡೆದಿದೆ ? ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಕೊಟ್ಟಂಥ ಹಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಹಣ ವ್ಯಾತ್ಯಾಸ ಆಗಿದೆ ? ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ಅಕೌಂಟ್ಸ್ ಕಮಿಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಳಿತು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸುವಾಗ, ಲಕ್ಷಾಂತರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಲ್ಯಾಪ್ಸ್ ಆಗಿರುವುದು ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದೆಯೇ, ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಿತ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡದೆ ಉಳಿಸಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಅನೇಕ

ನಿದರ್ಶನಗಳನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತರಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಒಂದು ಕಡೆ ಹಣ ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾವ ಸ್ಕೀಮನ್ನೂ ಹಾಕಿಲ್ಲ, ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಕಡೆ ನೀವುಗೆ ಹಾಕಿದ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಇಂಪ್ಲಿಮೆಂಟ್ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಕಡೆ ಅನಾವಶ್ಯಕವಾಗಿ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡುವುದು, ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಾಗದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡುವುದು, ಇಂಥ ನೀತಿ ಬಹಳ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಮಾರ್ಕೆಟಿಂಗ್ ಕೋ-ಆಪರೇಟಿವ್ ಸೊಸೈಟಿಗೆ, ಅಡಿಷನಲ್ ಸ್ಟಾಫಿಗಾಗಿ ಸಬ್‌ಸಿಡಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ತಾವು ಹಣ ಕೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೀರ. ಈಗ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘಗಳು ಎಷ್ಟಿವೆಯೋ ಅಷ್ಟು ಸಾಕು ಎಂದು ನನ್ನ ಖಚಿತ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ. ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘಗಳ ಆಡಳಿತವನ್ನು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಣ ದುರುಪಯೋಗವಾಗುವುದನ್ನು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಲಕ್ಷಾಂತರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ದರೋಡೆ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಜನಗಳನ್ನು ನೇಮಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು, ಮತ್ತೆ ಸೊಸೈಟಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು, ಮತ್ತೆ ಸಬ್ಸಿಡಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ, ಇವು ಏನು ಈ ಸೊಸೈಟಿಗಳನ್ನು ಜನಗಳಿಗೋಸ್ಕರ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರೊ, ಅಥವಾ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಉಳಿಯುವ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರೋ ಎಂದು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ ಕೇಸಿನ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒಂದು ಮಾತನ್ನು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾರ್ಟಿಯವರು ಕಾಂಪ್ರೊಮೈಸ್ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಸಾರಿ ಒಪ್ಪಿದ್ದರು. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರವೂ ಒಪ್ಪಿದ್ದರೆ ಅವರು ರಿಟ್ ಪೆಟಿಷನ್ ಹಾಕುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಲಾ ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟನ್ನು ಬಹುವಾಗಿ ಟೀಕೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಲಕ್ಷಾಂತರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಹಣ ಕೊಟ್ಟು, ಈ ಲೀಗಲ್ ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನೀವು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಅರಿತು ನುರಿತ ಲಾ ಸೆಕ್ರೆಟರಿಗಳನ್ನೂ, ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯನ್ನೂ ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೀರ. ಆದರೂ ಲಾ ಸೆಕ್ರೆಟರಿಗಳು ಕೊಟ್ಟಂಥ ಒಪಿನಿಯನ್ನಿಗೆ ವಿರೋಧವಾಗಿ ಹೈ ಕೋರ್ಟಿಗೆ ಪಾರ್ಟಿಗಳು ಏತಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾರೆ ? ಈ ಲಾ-ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟಿನವರು ಸರಿಯಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಈ ಲಾ ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ. ತಾವು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ, ಅದು ಕಾನೂನಿಗೆ ವಿರೋಧವಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ, ತಮ್ಮ ಪರವಾಗಿ ಅವರು ಒಪಿನಿಯನ್ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಈ ಕೇಸಿನಿಂದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇದೊಂದು ಕೇಸೇ ಅಲ್ಲ, ಇನ್ನು ಅನೇಕ ನಿದರ್ಶನಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬಹುದು. ಕಾನೂನು ಪಾರ್ಟಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ, ಅವರ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಲಾ ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟಿನವರು ಒಪಿನಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಅನ್ಯಾಯ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅನಾವಶ್ಯಕವಾಗಿ ಖರ್ಚುಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಜನಗಳು ಕೋರ್ಟಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ದೇಶದ ಹಣ ಪೋಲಾಗುವ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಈಗ ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದಿರುವ ವೆಚ್ಚವನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸಬಹುದಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಕಾಂಪ್ರೊಮೈಸಿಗೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿದ್ದರೆ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಲೀಗಲ್ ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡಿದ್ದರೆ ಈ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಿತ್ತು. ಅನಾವಶ್ಯಕವಾಗಿ ಹೀಗೆ ಹಣ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೀರಿ. ಈ ಸಭೆಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆಗಾಗಿ ಇಂಥ ಅಪವ್ಯಯಕ್ಕೆ ಬರತಕ್ಕಂಥಾದ್ದು ನಮ್ಮ ದುರ್ದೈವ. ಇದನ್ನು ನಾವು ಒಪ್ಪುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ನಾನು ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಈ ಗೋಲ್ಡ್ ಕಂಟ್ರೋಲ್ ರೂಲ್ಸ್‌ನಿಂದ ಅಫೆಕ್ಟ್ ಆಗಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಜನತೆಗೋಸ್ಕರ ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಲು ಹಣ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಎಷ್ಟೋಜನ ಅಕ್ಕಸಾಲಿಗರು, ಆಚಾರರು, ಈ ಗೋಲ್ಡ್ ಕಂಟ್ರೋಲ್ ರೂಲ್ಸಿನಿಂದ ತೊಂದರೆಗೆ ಒಳಪಟ್ಟು, ಕೆಲಸವಿಲ್ಲದೆ, ಅನ್ನ ಬಟ್ಟೆ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ, ಜಮೀನು ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಸಂಕಷ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ನಿದರ್ಶನಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ನೀವು ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ ಕೊಡುವ ಭರವಸೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾರ್ಯಗತ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇಲ್ಲ, ಮಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರೆ ನಾವು ಪದೇ ಪದೇ ಈ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಎತ್ತುತಲೇ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಎಷ್ಟೋಸಾರಿ ಇಂಥ ಬಾಬಿಗೆ ಹಣ ಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿ ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆ ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತೀರ, ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆ ಪಡೆಯುವ ತನಕ ಒಂದು ತರಹ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತೀರ, ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆ ಪಡೆದನಂತರ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಕೈವಾಡ ಆ ಖರ್ಚಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ತೋರಿಸಬೇಕೋ ಆ ರೀತಿ ತೋರಿಸುತ್ತೀರ ?

Mr. SPEAKER.—I will have the point in the reply examined. Let the member go to the next point.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಲಕ್ಕಪ್ಪ.—ಈ ಗೋಲ್ಡ್ ರೂಲ್ಸಿನಿಂದ ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಜನ ಅರ್ಜಿ ಹಾಕಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಅವರ ಕಷ್ಟಗಳನ್ನು ಹೋಗಲಾಡಿಸಲು ಇರುವ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾರ್ಯರಂಗಕ್ಕೆ ತರಬೇಕು. ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಹೋದರೆ ನಾವು ಈ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಶ್ರೀ ಜತ್ತಿಯವರು ಬರಿ ಬಾಯಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಸಾಲದು, ಅವರು ಅದೇ ಶೀಘ್ರತೆಯಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮ ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾರ್ಯಗತ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ನಂಬುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಕಾರ್ಯಗತ ಮಾಡದಿದ್ದರೆ ಒಪ್ಪುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

† ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪಿ. ರೇವಣ್ಣಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪ (ತಿಪಟೂರು).—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಈ ಕ್ಷಾಮ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಶಾಸನ ಸಭೆಯ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯದಂತೆ, ಕ್ಷಾಮ ಪರಿಹಾರಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಏನಾದರೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಬಜೆಟ್ ಪ್ರಾವಿಷನ್ ಮಾಡಿ, ಈ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ತಂದಿದ್ದಾರೋ ಎಂಬ ಕುತೂಹಲದಿಂದ, ಬಹಳ ಕೂಲಂಕಷವಾಗಿ ಈ ಅಡಿಷನಲ್ ಗ್ರಾಂಟುಗಳ ಎಸ್ಟಿಮೇಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಓದಿ ನೋಡಿಸಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ಘನಸರಕಾರದ ಮನಸ್ಸು ಆ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಷ್ಟಾಗಿ ಹರಿದಂತೆ ಕಾಣುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಅನಾವಶ್ಯಕವಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಅನೇಕ ಖರ್ಚುಗಳನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಿ, ಜನರಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುವಂಥ, ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗಿರುವ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಗೆ ಅನುಗುಣವಾದ ಯಾವ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಇಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ. ಯಾರೋ ಒಬ್ಬೊಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳ ಭೋಗಕ್ಕೆ, ಸಂತೋಷಕ್ಕೆ, ವಿಲಾಸಗಳಿಗೆ ಅವಶ್ಯಕವಾದಂಥ ಅನೇಕ ಐಟಮ್ಮುಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ಡಿಮ್ಯಾಂಡುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದು ಬಹಳ ಅನ್ಯಾಯ. ಮಹಾತ್ಮ ಗಾಂಧಿಜಿಯವರ ಶಿಷ್ಯರು, ಅವರ ತತ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವರು, ಹೂವಿನ ತೋಟಕ್ಕೆ 50 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ, ರಿಪೇರಿಗೆ 50 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ, ಇಂಪ್ರೂವ್‌ಮೆಂಟಿಗೆ 50 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ, ಹೀಗೆ $2\frac{1}{2}$ –3 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಯನ್ನು ಗವರ್ನರ ರೆಸಿಡೆನ್ಸಿಗೆ ಖರ್ಚು ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದು ಬಂದ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ! ಜನಗಳು ಗೆಡ್ಡೆಗೆಣಸು ತಿಂದು ಜೀವಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವಾಗ, ದನಗಳಿಗೆ ಮೇವು ಇಲ್ಲದಿರುವಾಗ, ದೇಶ ಕ್ಷಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ನರಳುತ್ತಿರುವಾಗ, ಜನಗಳು ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಆಹಾರವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಒದ್ದಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವಾಗ, ಸಣ್ಣ ನೀರಾವರಿಗಳಿಗೆ, ಬಾವಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿ ಎಂದರೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ತಾವು ಶಾಸನ ಸಭಾ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕಂತೆ ನಡೆಯದಿದ್ದರೆ, ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರೇ ತೀರ್ಮಾನವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ತಾವು ಇದೇ ರೀತಿ ಮುಂದುವರಿದರೆ ಮೊನ್ನೆ ಮುಳುಬಾಗಿಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ಘಟನೆಗಳು ದೇಶಾದ್ಯಂತ ನಡೆಯಬಹುದು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ತಾವು ಈ ಎಚ್ಚರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿರಬೇಕೆಂದು ತಮಗೆ ಒತ್ತಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಕಾಂಟೂರ್ ಬಂಡಿಂಗ್ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಹಣ ಸಪ್ಲೈ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಆದರೆ ಅದು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಮುಖಾಂತರವಾಗಿ ಆಗುತ್ತಾ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ, ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಅದರಿಂದ ಅಷ್ಟು ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ತಾವು ಏನಾದರೂ ಸಬ್ಸಿಡಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ರೈತರೇ ಅದನ್ನು ನೇರವಾಗಿ ಹಾಕಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಜತ್ತಿಯವರು ಈ ಕಡೆ ನಾನು ಹೇಳುವುದನ್ನು ಗಮನವಿಟ್ಟು ಕೇಳಬೇಕು, ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಜಾರಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವಂಥ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇರ್ರಿಗೇಷನ್ ಬಾವಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಅಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ. ಪಂಪುಸೆಟ್ಟುಗಳು, ಮತ್ತು ಡೀಸೆಲ್ ಇಂಜನ್ನುಗಳಿಗೆ ಎರಡು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಹಿಂದಿನಿಂದ ಅಪ್ಲಿಕೇಷನ್ನುಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡರೂ, ಇನ್ನೂ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ. ನಮ್ಮ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರಿಗೂ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ.

ಸಣ್ಣ ನೀರಾವರಿ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಬೇಕು. ಮತ್ತು ತಕ್ಷಣ ದೊಡ್ಡ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಮಿಲ್‌ನವರಿಗೆ ಗೋಧಿಯನ್ನು ಅಲಾಟ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಮೀಡಿಯಂ ಸೈಜ್ ರವೆಯನ್ನು ಡಿಪೋಗಳಿಗೆ ಹಂಚಿದರೆ ಕೃತಕ ಅಭಾವ ಉಂಟಾಗಿರುವುದು ಕಡಮೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ಹುಲ್ಲಿನ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನೂ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಹಿಂದಿನ ಗವರ್ನರ್ ಅವರು ಎಷ್ಟು ಸರಳವಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಗೆ ಹೊಂದಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದರೋ ಅದೇ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗಿನ ಗವರ್ನರ್ ಅವರೂ ಹೊಂದಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುವಂತೆ ಅವರನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ತಮ್ಮ ಉತ್ತರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಣ್ಣ ನೀರಾವರಿಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಹಣವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿದ್ದೀರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪಂಪ್ ಸೆಟ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ, ಬಾವಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಹಣವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿದ್ದೀರಿ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತೀರಿ ಎಂದು ನಂಬಿ ನಾನು ನನ್ನ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Sri B. D. JATTI (Minister for Finance).—Mr. Speaker, a number of Hon'ble Members have participated in the debate. But most of the Hon'ble Members have spoken generally rather than on specific points where the Finance Department has not acted properly. If we look to the amounts which have been mentioned in the supplementary estimates, the criticism that is made may perhaps be not correct. Looking to the total amount of Rs. 367.14 lakhs including the charged amounts, the Hon'ble Members are under the impression that there is an impact of the

supplementary estimates on the State's resources. That is not correct. After the presentation of the budget estimates on 2nd March 1964 need arose for sanction of advance for three items : One is new service, second is, expenditure for which no provision had been included and the third is the budget provisions were found inadequate. The Government of India have sanctioned an additional amout of Rs. 265 lakhs for food production schemes and for the expansion of the scheme of the Hatti Gold Mines. These are post-budget decisions. The decisions were not received before the final approval was given by this House for the budget. If it was so, naturally these items would have found their place in the normal budget which was presented in March. An allotment of Rs 50 lakhs in anticipation of the Government of India's assistance and for the balance of Rs. 215 lakhs additional funds were required under the demands which I have mentioned. The Hon'ble Members wanted details. The details are under Demand 20 Agriculture, *i.e.*, agriculture and soil conservation schemes 30 lakhs, Demand 30-Forest under soil conservation 10 lakhs, Demand 46—100 Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works—40 lakhs. Demand 51–Loans and Advances, etc. Construction of irrigation wells 60 lakhs Loans to Electricity Board Total 250 lakhs. On the appointment of the Governor, the need has arisen for providing sums according to scales fixed in the Governor's allowances and privileges order 1957. If the hon'ble members are interested in knowing the details, I request them to please refer to the Mysore Civil Rules 1958, Vol. III, Appendix "A". For whatever we want to do here, we will take the order of the President and similarly here the order of the President also has been taken for certain items where it is absolutely necessary for us to take the order of the President. In the Mysore Civil Service Rules, Vol. II, all the items have been mentioned and according to those items necessary amounts have been provided for it the supplementary estimates. Page 8 Sumptuary allowance Rs. 10,000, Military Secretary and his establishment Rs. 80,000, Entertainment allowance Rs. 5,000 Maintenance and Repairs of official residence Rs. 10,000. The contract allowance, *i.e.*, all allowances for miscellaneous expenses including maintenance of motor cars one lakh, tour expenses 50,000 total 2,55,000. Similarly in third schedule, for Mysore for Improvements it is 50,000, for gardens 50,000, water 50,000, repairs 50,000, total 2 lakhs. These are the items which are to be provided according to the standards prescribed by the Government of India and with the approval of the President. When a provision has been made for all these items, nobody should come to the conclusion that all the items of amounts mentioned here will be necessarily spent.

SRI S. SIVAPPA (Sravanabelgola).—Then, why have you made provision ?

SRI B. D. JATTI.—The hon'ble member was not present when I was replying. The provisions are to be made as per the standards prescribed in the Civil Service Rules. If the Governor is good enough, he mav not pend even 25 per cent of the provision made.

Sri S. SIVAPPA.—If the Governor is good enough, he may not spend money.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—To the question put by the Leader of the Opposition that some of the items were not finding place in the previous budgets or supplementary estimates because the then Governor did not want certain items. He did not want any cars from the Government of Mysore, no residential accommodation, no office accommodation and he also did not want to draw any salary. It was according to his decision. But, if he wants we will have to make provisions. He continued in the State in three capacities, His Highness, Rajpramukh and lastly as Governor. Now this is altogether a new type and this new type will have to be according to the pattern as in other parts of the country. So, including the charged items amounting to Rs. 5.22 lakhs, the total amount required is 367.14 lakhs. Thus a sum of Rs. 346.46 lakhs would be available by way of central assistance or recoveries from local and other bodies as already detailed. So, the amount which we are to spend will be very small. The balance of Rs. 21.48 lakhs has to be met from the States's resources. If we exclude this all the other amounts come from the Government of India. So, the criticism levelled is unnecessary according to me.

Then, coming to Demand Number 10, most of the Hon'ble Members spoke something about the Governor's establishment and the building that is likely to be constructed for the residence of the Governor. Some of the Hon'ble Members made a mention that Government has decided to construct a building for the residential quarters of the Governor costing Rs. 20 lakhs, but as the Finance Minister and as a Minister who is a member of the Cabinet, I do not know whether there was any decision of this type. So, how this information is floated in the air, I do not know.

1.30 P. M.

Sri S. M. KRISHNA (Maddur).—Sir, was he not present here when the Chief Minister answered a short notice question that the Government has decided to construct a Raj Bhavan at a cost of Rs. 20 lakhs.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Sir, there may be some proposal somewhere but I can say with authority that the Government of Mysore has not taken a decision at the highest level of Government. It may be the intention of many people or my intention but so far Government has not taken such a decision.

Sri S. M. KRISHNA.—Sir, this is a very serious matter. Only the other day, the Chief Minister furnished information to this House that Government have decided to put up a Raj Bhavan at an estimated cost of Rs. 20 lakhs. When we further probed into the question, he said that it is not a luxury but an absolute necessity to house the Governor in a decent building. He even went to the extent of saying that Mahathma Gandhi was a poor man but that the Governor was not as poor as Mahathma Gandhi. Now, the Finance Minister comes before

the House with a diametrically contrary version of the story. Now to say that the Government of Mysore have not decided to put up a Raj Bhavan-what an impression it will create in the Members. At this rate, I do not know how we are functioning as a responsible body, the Chief Minister saying one thing and the Finance Minister contradicting it. Is there joint responsibility ? Is this the way they are going to function as a Government ? Are we not responsible men ? The entire State knows; it appeared in almost all the newspapers that the Government of Mysore have decided to put up a Raj Bhavan. You, Sir, were present when the Chief Minister replied and as such I seek your guidance.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Is the member raising a point of order ?

Sri S. M. KRISHNA.—It is a point of privilege.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The member has to raise it in accordance with the Rules ?

Sri S. M. KRISHNA.—I will do it.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Then, it will be dealt with.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA (Sira).—Sir, may I draw the attention of the Chair to the observation made by the Andhra Pradesh Assembly Speaker that incorrect information should not be placed before the House. It would not be proper for one Minister to say one thing and for another Minister to contradict it.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Will the Hon'ble Member kindly get me that reference not from the newspapers because at times the newspapers commit terrible mistakes ?

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—This is a matter which the Hon'ble Speaker must take notice of.

Mr. SPEAKER.—This point has been beautifully presented by Sri S. M. Krishna.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಗೋಪಾಲಗೌಡ (ತೀರ್ಥಹಳ್ಳಿ).—ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದು ನಿಜವೆ, ಅಥವ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಹೇಳುವುದು ನಿಜವೆ ಎಂಬ ಅನುಮಾನ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ನಾವು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಹೀಗೆ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ನೀವೇಕೆ ಹೀಗೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೀರಿ ಎಂದು ತಾವೇ ಕೇಳಬಹುದಾಗಿತ್ತು.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The Hon'ble Member is repeating the same point.

Sri S. SIVAPPA.—Sir, is the Finance Minister in order when he contradicts the statement made by the Hon'ble the Chief Minister on the floor of the House on a vital point and is there no joint responsibility ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ಮಂತ್ರಿಮಂಡಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಗೊಂದಲವಿದೆಯೆಂಬುದು ಈಗ ನಮಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಾಯಿತು.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I am going to apply the rules very strictly because if a little latitude is shown, the same point is raised by five different members.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಗೋಪಾಲಗೌಡ.—ರೂಲ್ಸ್ ವಿಚಾರ ಬೇರೆ, ಇದು ಮಾನಮರ್ಯಾದೆಯ ವಿಷಯ. ರೂಲ್ಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಜಲಿಂಗಪ್ಪನವರೊಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು, ಜತ್ತಿಯವರೊಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು ಎಂದು ಬರೆದಿದೆಯೇ ?

Mr. SPEAKER.—I won't allow the Hon'ble member to speak anything in contravention of the rules.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ಇದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಜನ ಏನಂದುಕೊಂಡಾರು ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿದೆ.

Mr. SPEAKER.—What is it that the Hon'ble member is saying? Does he mean to say that something has happened when I am presiding?

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ಒಬ್ಬರು ಒಂದು ರೀತಿ ಇನ್ನೊಬ್ಬರು ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ರೀತಿ ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ತಾವು ಪುಲಪ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಡವೇ ?

Mr. SPEAKER.—Now, no disturbances under any circumstances.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Sir, I do not want to create any confusion in this House. I want to be as clear as it is humanly possible for me. I have never contradicted, I am not contradicting, nor will I contradict the statement made by the Chief Minister and I can assure the members of this House that there is perfect co-ordination and co-operation between the Ministers and the Chief Minister. Perhaps the Hon'ble Members did not follow correctly what I said. I said that it may be the intention of the Chief Minister or of the Finance Minister or of the Members of this House to construct a beautiful palatial building costing Rs. 20 lakhs. But does it mean that a decision has been taken at the highest level? No decision of this type has been taken at the level of the Cabinet.

(Interruptions).

Mr. SPEAKER.—I cannot permit members to raise points like this I may give chance for clarification. Members should not behave like this and take undue advantage of my leniency.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Sir, I have never disturbed Sri Gopala Gowda. I request him to hear me. Why should he disturb me, I do not understand.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I request all the members to hear the Hon'ble Minister with patience whatever may be the provocation.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Sir, I have made one point very clear that Government has not yet taken a final decision at the highest level. Secondly, no financial approval has been given for any estimate costing Rs. 20 lakhs. I have made these two statements and both are correct. Then, there is another suggestion which is being considered. As we are considering the first proposal—building costing 20 lakhs-we are also considering that the present Kumara Krupa building may be used as residential quarters of the Governor and if it is necessary for him to have a separate office, one wing may be constructed for his official purposes and another wing also may be constructed for the V.I.Ps and the guest who are likely to come.

Sri S. SIVAPPA.— If so, what is the provision?

On a point of order Sir. The Finance Minister is saying that they are going to remodel Kumara Krupa for the Governor and construct two wings on each side to facilitate the Governor. May I know under

what demand the provision is made for this and on what demand he is replying ?

Mr. SPEAKER.—What is the point of order ?

Sri S. SIVAPPA.—The point of order is, he is replying to a point which does not relate to any demand.

Mr. SPEAKER.—After rich experience, if the Leader of the Opposition should call this a point of order......!

Sri S. SIVAPPA.—Then, where is the demand ?

Mr. SPEAKER.—There is absolutely no point of order. It is misconceived.

Sri S. SIVAPPA.—Then, can the Finance Minister say whatever he ikes ?

Mr. SPEAKER.—Did I say that ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಗೋಪಾಲಗೌಡ —ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಮೇಲ್ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಲ್ಲೇನೂ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಅವರು ಹೇಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಎರಡು ವಿಂಗುಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಯಾವಾಗ ಮಂಜೂರಾತಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದೆ ? ಅದರ ಎಸ್ಟಿಮೇಟುಗಳು ಯಾವುವು ?

Mr. SPEAKER.—Wnat is it that the Hon'ble Member is doing ? Does he not know the procedure ?

(*Interruption by Sri S. Gopala Gowda*).

The Minister is not yielding but the member is going on delivering a speech and I am to hear it ! The Hon'ble Member may please come to my Chamber after the meeting is over ; I will hear him.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Can I commence Sir ?

Mr. SPEAKER.—Yes and the Hon'ble Member need not yield. I make it very clear, if any Member interferes, I take drastic action.

Sri G. V. GOWDA.—Only if the circumstances warrant, we interfere, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER.—If a member sits and speaks, it is more interference ; if he stands and talks it is worst. He must hear the Minister with patience. Those members who do not want to hear him, may retire from the House. I will ask them to retire.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—I will hear him, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER.—This conduct of the Member is bad. Sri Muckannappa may retire.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ಮೊದಲನೇ ಸಾರಿ ನನ್ನನ್ನು ಕ್ಷಮಿಸಿ ಬಿಡಿ, ಸಾರ್. ಶ್ರೀವಾಸ ಕೃಷ್ಣರವರನ್ನೂ ನನ್ನೊಡನೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿ ಕೊಡಿ ಸಾರ್.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The Hon'ble Member will retire.

(*Sri C. J. Muckannappa left the House*).

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am always willing to be guided by the Leader of the Opposition. I never said this item has been included in the Supplementary Estimate. Many of the members spoke about the building, cost of the building and so many things. So, from that point of view, I wanted to reply. I know definitely that it

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does not form part of the Supplementary Estimate. Since, the Hon'ble Leader of the Opposition was very anxious to teach me, I still take it from him. Sir, The result is that no decision has been taken to have an independent building for the residence of the Governor or to add one or two wings to be added to Kumara Krupa building. Nothing is finalised. At present, the Governor is staying in the building, what we call the Residency. Wherever some changes are necessary in the garden etc., it may be done.

Then Sir, a reference was made to cars. The Hospitality Organisation has placed the cars at the disposal of the Governor temporarily subject to purchase of new cars. These new cars will be purchased from the S.T.C. The cost of each car may be, according to Rs. 25,000. When a station waggon is proposed to be purchased, it will be purchased locally and not from the S.T.C. This could not find a place in the regular budget or the Supplementary Budget, because at that time, the Governor did not make use of the Government cars. This question has arisen now and that is why a demand is there in the Supplementary Estimate.

Sri S. SIVAPPA.—Sir, the Finance Minister said that he is making provision for gardening and all that. I want to have a clarification from him, for what building he is making provision for gardening, repair and water ? Which is that building ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Sir, if the Governor stays in the present building which is called Residency, then all the amounts mentioned for the various departments will have to be spent here. If he goes to a new building or if an additional building is added, that amount will have to be spent for those gardens there.

Sri S. SIVAPPA.—He said that, there was no Raj Bhavan to be constructed.

Mr. SPEAKER.—What did I say ? I said, that there should be no interruption and no discussion.

Sri S. M. KRISHNA.—What is the building that the Hon'ble Minister has in view ?

Sri B. D. JATTI. Even if the Government comes to the conclusion of putting up a new building, is it possible to complete it within three months or six months ? So, all the money, whether it is for Gardens, water, electricity, colouring, etc., will be spent only for the building, where he is for the present residing, and when this new building which we are thinking of and if we finally decide about it, that also will have to be placed before this House for approval, without getting the approval of this House, we cannot think of spending any single pie.

Sri S. M. KRISHNA.—But, Rs. 50,000 more is going to be spent on the Residency !

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Whatever amounts have been mentioned for various items under Demand No. 10 will be peertaining to the present Residency building.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಶಿವಪ್ಪ.–ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ಮಾನ್ಯ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಸಚಿವರು ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಭವನಕ್ಕೆ ಅವರ ಒಂದು ಉಪಭೋಗಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಇವರು ಪುಷ್ಟೀಕರಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ದಿವಸ ದೇಶ ಕ್ಷಾಮದ ದವಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಜನರು ಕ್ಷಾಮದಿಂದ ಕಂಗಾಲಾಗಿರುವುದರ ಕಡೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಗಮನವನ್ನು ಕೊಡದೆ, ಈ ದಿವಸ ಲಕ್ಷಾಂತರ ಜನರು ಊಟಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಉಪವಾಸಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವುದರ ಕಡೆಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಗಮನ ಕೊಡದೆ ಹೇಗೆ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಅವರ ಒಂದು ಭೋಗ ವಿಲಾಸಕ್ಕೆ ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡುವುದನ್ನೇ ಅವರು ಪುಷ್ಟೀಕರಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವುದನ್ನು ನಾವು ತೀವ್ರವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತಿಭಟಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರತಿಭಟನೆಯನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸಲು ನಾವು ಕೆಲವು ನಿಮಿಷಗಳ ಕಾಲ ಸಭಾತ್ಯಾಗ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ.

[*Members of opposition withdrew from the House*]

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Sir, I clarified this position because, for the present the Governor is residing in the residency building. So long as he resides there, all necessary arrangements will have to be made according to the standards approved by the President. So, it may not be necessary for us to spend the money which is provided for every item, but according to the standards prescribed, provisions have been made.

Regarding the case of Sri M. H. Bellary, many of the Hon'ble members wanted to know as to why the Government of Mysore did not take the opinion of the Law Department in the matter. In this case, the Government of Mysore has taken the opinion of the Law Department; without taking the opinion of the Law Department, we have not at all proceeded. This is a case not pertaining to the Mysore State. This is a case which arose when Sri M. H. Bellary was working as a Government servant in the erstwhile State of Bombay. He had represented to the then Government of Bombay that he should be promoted. But, the then Government of Bombay did not agree to promote him and he could not get his promotion. Then, he went to the High Court. In the meanwhile, when this case was pending, he was allotted to the new Mysore State on 1st November 1956. So, this case was to be attended by the Government of Mysore since he happened to be the allottee to the Government of Mysore. Before the case was argued in this High Court, it was referred to the Law Department and on the advice of the Law Department the case was conducted. The case was decided in favour of Sri M H. Bellary. After that, the Government of Mysore was asked to pay Rs. 10,000 - pending appeal before the Supreme Court. So, as per the direction of the High Court, the Government of Mysore had to pay Rs. 10,000/- Then the matter went up to the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court has also decided in favour of Sri Bellary. In the meanwhile, before final accounts and costs were settled, he was badly in need of money-he came personally and requested that the Government should pay part payment of at least 25 percent pending settlement of the entire claim. So, Government has agreed to pay him Rs. 25,000/- There was a provision of Rs. 5,000 and an additional sum of Rs 15,000 was needed. In order to make up Rs. 20,000, Rs. 15,000 have been included in the Supplementary Estimates as a new item.

Demand No. 20 Item No. 2: That was with reference to Alkaline and Acid Soils. Many of the Hon'ble Members wanted to know what

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are the Districts where such Alkaline soils are found. According to the information from the Agricultural Department, there have been, in Dharwar, Bijapur, Hiriyur, Mandya and Tungabhadra area, alkaline soils to the extent of one lakh acres approximately. Another question was put as to whether a regular survey has been made. Regular survey has not been made yet. A Committee has been constituted and they are going to conduct the survey, and necessary action will be taken on receipt of their report.

Item No. 4 (a): It was stated that Government have wasted public funds in acquiring land for Mysore Zoological Gardens at a cost of more than Rs. 7,000 per acre. This scheme for expansion of Mysore Zoo was prepared and passed on the recommendations of the Indian Board for Wild Life held in Mysore from 10th to 12th December 1963. This scheme was prepared accordingly by the Director of Horticulture, and this land was to be purchased. If at all we want to implement the scheme, we will have to get possession of land immediately. If acquisition proceedings were started, it would have taken years together to get the land and it would not have been possible for us to implement the scheme. In the meanwhile, one of the private parties wanted to purchase the same piece of land for a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs. He had sent a cheque for Rs. 3 lakhs to His Highness the Maharaja that he should agree to sell the piece of land to him, which we have now taken for the expansion of the Zoo. The Government of Mysore decided to request His Highness the Maharaja that the piece of land which he wants to sell should not be sold to a private person, because it will be necessary for the expansion of the present Zoo. He was good enough to agree to our proposal and take Rs. 50,000 less, and we purchased the land measuring 33 acres and above for Rs. 2,50,000. So there is nothing wrong in negotiating and getting a piece of land, because we are not paying more; we are paying less.

Sir, some of the Hon'ble Members complined that a number of vacancies in the Agriculture Department have not been filled up; particularly, a reference was made with regard to the posts of Officers of Class I and II. It was a fact till very recently. Luckily all the seniority lists have been prepared by this Government, provisional list was published and objections were called for. Objections were called for and after collecting all the objections and the papers, they were sent to the Government of India and they referred them to the Appellate Advisory Body and finally they have sent the list, which is the final list. That list is being scrutinised and it will be published in the gazette within a week or at the latest within a fortnight.

2-00 p.m.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—I rise to a point of order. When you said that he need not reply to interjections, the Hon. Finance Minister

said "all right." You have directed me not to use the word because it does not add to the decorum or decency of the House. When you have directed me not to use the word, is it proper on the part of the Finance Minister to use the very same words ?

MR. SPEAKER.—I will give a ruling after the tea break. The Finance Minister may resume.

SRI B. D. JATTI.—Sir, the question of filling up vacancies in the Agricultural Department will not arise hereafter. All the postings would be made very soon. Similarly, I may make a reference to the officials and officers who are called the Non-Gazetted officers. There also, the list is complete and ready and it is to be scrutinised by the Appellate Advisory Committee and then it will be sent to the Government of India for final decision and I hope that will be done soon. The criticisms levelled against the agricultural department that a number of vacancies have not been filled up will not be repeated from now onwards. I hope that when all the officers who are senior according to the seniority list as finally decided by the Government of India, are posted in their places, they will take more interest and they will see that the money provided for in the regular and supplementary estimates are spent regularly and they will give good result ?

Regarding items 8 to 10, with reference to intensive cultivation for wheat. Some of the Hon. Members wanted to know what are the steps taken for introducing intensive cultivation and what are the different types of crops which are now to be experimented in the different areas I may mention these facts now. In Bidar district at Humnabad and Bidar, wheat has been taken up. In Bijapur, Indi has been taken up for wheat and in Belgaum, Athni and Raichur. For oilseeds, Dharwar district, Haveri. In Chitradurga, Davengere and Hiryur. Then under the Package Programme for cotton Belgaum district, Gokak and Athni. Bijapur district, Bijapur and Jamkhandi Rice South Kanara-It is proposed to have 17 blocks but to start with 7 blocks. Additional agricultural extension officers are being appointed in South Kanara district. Other preliminaries are being looked after and the work will be started right earnestly from now onwards. Regarding millets and pulses, Gulbarga pulses and Jawar—Chitapur, Yadgir, Chincholi, Gulbarga, Sedam. Bijapur Rabi Jawar: Bagewadi, Hunugund, Mudbehal. Dharwar Ranebennur, Haveri, Hubli and Hirekerur. Bellary or Chitradurga Kharif and Rabi Jawar. Harapanahalli, Kudalgi Hadalgi and Sandur.

Coming to demand No. 26, on page 8, some of the hon. Members were referring to short-term accelerated training scheme ; Why it was started and why was it dropped and why the necessary provision of Rs. 1,26,000 was not made. That criticism is not correct. It was a scheme which was proposed or sponsored by the Government of India. As per the proposal of the Government of India, the State Government was implementing the scheme. In the meanwhile, the Government of India decided to discontinue the scheme. Some amounts as per the scheme and as per the terms and conditions of the agreement were spent

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and some of the bills had not reached the Government and were not paid. In order to pay the bills, money amounting to Rs. 1,26,000 was necessary and that is being provided for in the supplementary budget here.

Demand No. 27 in regard to I.A.S. and I.P.S training for scheduled castes and tribe candidates. It was criticised by some of the Hon. Members that the results are bad. I think it was Mr. Gopal Salenna who said that only one student passed out of 26. I looked into the matter. This centre was started in December 1962. It was then late. We advertised and we could not get sufficient number of applications from the candidates. We got only 29 candidates, of whom 26 took the examination. It was not possible for the committee to scrutinise and find out, of the 29, how many persons are fit to be trained because there is some condition which is put. Unless they secure more than 60 Per cent or so, they will not be admitted for being trained or guided by the centre. This time, there is a change. During this year, we had given publicity on an all-India basis and about 200 applications were received and 120 of them appeared for the interview. 36 students have been selected and it is hoped that the results would be more encouraging this year. This is not the case with Mysore State alone. There is another centre at Allahabad and for the first time, only one student passed there also. Therefore, it is not correct to blame the Principal or the teaching staff. The students will have to be intelligent enough. The job of the teachers is just to guide them to pass the examinations and get more marks. The scheme is now being administered by the Government through the Director of Collegiate Education and Principal, Central College, Bangalore. Before this, it was being administered by the University of Mysore. Now, since it has come to the Government, we will have to make the necessary arrangements for finances. That is why, this item has been included in the supplementary estimates.

Demand No. 38, item 1. The total plan provision for agricultural production and soil conservation for 1964-65 was 205 lakhs, and 125 lakhs respectively. The tempo of the plan work in the State has been on the increase for these two years. Nearly 60,000 acres were covered with large-scale control measures, in the districts of Dharwar; Belgaum, Bijapur, Chitradurga and Kolar. During the current year, large-scale control measures against grasshopper pests and red-headed hairy caterpillar are proposed to be taken up over 2 lakh acres. Whenever information regarding the pest is received by the Agricultural Department, immediately a part is sent with necessary equipment and precautionary measures are being taken. 50 per cent of the cost will be borne by the farmers and the remaining 50 per cent will be met both by the Government of Mysore and the Government of India. That work is being done very successfully. It is to be carried out just as we have carried out malaria eradication scheme or any other disease by which we are taking care of the human beings.

Coming to demand No. 44, page 14, item 2, some of the Hon'ble members were making a reference to the South India Banana Fruit Development Corporation. They were under the impression that we have nothing to do with this Corporation. It is not correct. This Corporation has been incorporated under the Indian Companies Act on 6th April 1964. The members of this Corporation are the States of Kerala, Madras, Andhra Pradesh and Mysore. The Mysore Government have subscribed Rs. 1,27,500 towards the share capital. Similarly, the other States also have subscribed to the share capital of this Corporation and each of these States has the authority to send one representative to represent the State on the Board of Directors. We have sent the Director of Horticulture as the representative of the Government of Mysore to work on this Board. This is a scheme which will bring more foreign exchange and we will be growing more and more banana and that will be sold in foreign countries by which our farmers will be benefited and the country as a whole also will earn foreign exchange.

Coming to demand No. 44, item 1, Deepak Insulated Cable Corporation, some of the hon'ble members wanted to know, why is it that the Government of Mysore were very keen in investing some money in the form of shares of this Corporation. This is an industry which is going to produce wires and cables which will be made use of in the New Government Electric Factory. On the advice and on the guidance of the members who are working there, this proposal was accepted by the Government and the Government ultimately agreed to invest up to 10 per cent of the share capital in this concern as per the policy of the Mysore Government which has been agreed to since hundreds of years. So it is not correct to criticise that we have done something wrong. This is an ancillary industry to the New Government Electric Factory. The foreign collaborators are from Japan and we have got opinion from experts that this is one of the best private industries which will produce more and give good return.

Then, even if we agreed, it is not possible to invest any Government money in any private concern. Before we give our consent we will have to make a reference to the Planning Commission and unless we get the approval and the consent of the Planning Commission we are not authorised to invest any money as share capital in any private concerns. In this case, after reference we have got the approval and consent of the Planning Commission.

A reference was made to the Handicrafts Board. The function of the Board is to advice the Government generally on handicrafts and in particular to consider ways and means of promoting the growth of handicraft industries. This Board is doing two or three more things. They have to examine and indicate the availability of raw materials and the technical requirements of such units, advise the Government about the general policy regarding the nature and amount of Government assistance necessary in the case of private sector units and to review periodically the working of these units and to make suggestions for their expansion and development. Finally, this Board will advise the Government in

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organising production to meet the requirements of Government Departments and the industrial establishments and for export. The main intention is to encourage artisans who are producing these articles all over the State. These artisans cannot be found only in big cities like Bangalore, Hubli, Dharwar or Mysore. There are a number of artisans in the rural areas. If these artisans are to be benefited, then we will have to supply them raw materials and we will have to give them some technical opinion and we will have to collect their articles and keep them here and sell them. That is the intention of this Handicrafts Board.

Some of the hon'ble members said something about Hutti Gold Mines They asked why, when the management of Kolar Gold Mines Undertaking has been handed over to the Government of India, the Management of the Hutti Gold Mines also is not handed over to them. There is a basic difference between the working conditions of the Hutti Gold Mines and the Kolar Gold Mines Undertakings. The K.G.M.U. is a concern which was nationalised and it was the concern of the Government of Mysore. The Management of the concern was handed over to the Government of India because the Government of India refused to pay the difference between the cost of production and the market price. The reasons are well known and I myself have said it on various occasions. We know that there is a Committee called the International Monetary Fund Committee. The Government of India is a member of that Fund Committee and there the rate of gold is fixed and that is called the International rate and at that rate gold is to be accepted in the open market. If that is accepted and if we are to work the Kolar Gold Mines on that basis, then it will not be possible for us to carry on profitably unless the Government of India give us assistance, namely, the difference between the cost price of the gold produced and the so-called international price which is fixed by the International Monetary Fund Committee. In the case of the Hutti Gold Mines, it is not a nationalised concern. It is a public limited company. The Government of Mysore hold 98 per cent of the shares of this company and the remaining 2 per cent of the shares are held by other persons from the public. The rate of gold fixed by the Gold Controller is Rs. 115 per 10 Grs. This is not to be called the market rate as I have just now explained. This is the rate at which the Hutti Gold Mines Company is allowed to sell its Gold to persons who have got licence from the Gold Control Officer and according to that rate the Government is not losing anything, but the Government is earning something and so it is worthwhile to continue this Hutti Gold Mines Company for some time more. If the House is interested in knowing whether this Company has made any profit I may say that the Company has made a profit of Rs. 3,59,494 for the year ending September 1963. The profit for the current year up to the end of March 1964 comes to Rs. 56,000. It is learnt that the Hutti Gold Mines as a private company is running on profit basis so far and so there should not be any objection on the part of the Hon'ble Members of this House saying that we should stop it.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—What is the percentage of return on the capital ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—I have not worked it out.

For the information of the hon'ble members, I may say that the grade of ore which we get is somewhere between 4 to 5 per penny weight and we will go on getting more profits from this concern.

Demand No. 20, page No, 5 item No. 2 Alkaline soils are found in heavy black soils, irrigated sands sea-coasts, the extent being one lakh acres approximately in Dharwar, Bijapur, Hiriyur, Mandya, Thungabhadra Project area. I have already said about it and I do not want to repeat.

Another point referred to was reclamation of acid soil. It has to be taken in the region where acid soils exist, that is, in heavy rain-fall areas, Malnad area, Hassan (malnad taluks) Chickmaglur, Shimoga, etc. The reclamation of this land is necessary and that is being experimented and if the Agricultural Department succeed, then that scheme can be taken up.

Then, Sir, the Hon'ble Member wanted to khow what exactly is the work done by the Government of Mysore with the assistance of the Government of India regarding displaced goldsmiths. According to me every possible arrangement is being done be the Government of Mysore to help the displaced goldsmiths. Relief measures have been undertaken. Land grants have been made. Then educational facilities are also provided for children of displaced goldsmiths. Then, scholarships have been given. As far as scholarships for high school students are concerned, Rs. 4 per month tenable for 10 months in a year have been given; for colleges (Arts, Scince and Commerce) and Polytecnics.

Pre-University Course	...	Rs. 10- per month tenable for 8months in a year
Degree classes	...	Rs. 15- per month tenable for 8 months in a year
Diploma classes in the Polytechnics	...	Rs. 10 per month tenable for 8 months in a year

have been given.

Then with regard to licensing of refineries, perhaps the Hon'ble Member knows that in order to ensure smooth flow of the supply of 14 ct. gold in areas where there are no refineries at present it has been decided to grant licences to run refineries in these places. In this State, the places selected are, (a) Bangalore, (b) Belgaum, (c) Mangalore and (d) Bellary. They are getting gold and they will have to prepare according to standard, 14 ct. gold ornaments.

Sir, I can give in brief what is being done to help the displaced goldsmiths. As far as employment assistance is concerned, Sir, there was a difficulty on account of which their names could not be registered. So, we represented to the Government of India and they have given priority No. 3 for displaced goldsmiths for getting the names registered

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and getting cards to get employment elsewhere. So, sir, due to this priority, the number of beneficiaries are 671. Under training in Engineering trades, 106 have completed their training and 100 are undergoing training. 60 have completed training in tailoring and they have got the machines and they are carrying on their livelihood. Then training in printing, 100 persons have been trained and they are getting jobs in different printing presses and they are earning their livelihood. As per as land grants are concerned, 1745 acres of land have been given to 499 persons. It will not be correct to say that the Government have not granted lands to displaced goldsmiths who are prepared to go to land and do agriculturist work. If goldsmiths from places like Bangalore take land, take it from me that they will not go to land, but they will sell land and again come for help. That we have avoided. Under education. for children, so far Rs. 1,73,000 have been spent for 1963-64; 1300 in high schools, 318 in colleges and 109 in polytechnics have got the benefit from the facilities which have been given for the education of children of displaced persons. Then under industrial co-operatives, 27 societies have been organised and 1,250 members have joined the societies and Rs. 10 lakhs have been allotted to them. Regarding the issue of licences, 7,176 people have applied for licences and 5,278 licences have been issued by the Government. Similarly, progressive total of applications received up to the end of March 1964 in respect of 9 districts only is 6951; number of applications receivd up to the end of Aptril 1964 the respect of 9 Districts only 96 numbers of applications received up to the end of May 1964 in respect of 7 districts only 129; the total number of applications received from all these districts is 7176. Then the progressive total of licences issued up to end of March 1964 in respect of 9 districts only 4252; number of licences issued up to the end of April 1964 in respect of 9 districts only 557; number of licences issued upto the end of May 1964 in respect of 7 districts only 369; the total number of applications issued is 5278. These are the different types of work which have been done by the Government when we started a separate Branch in the Finance Department. Loan assistance also is given to different persons. The Government of India have provided loan assistance of Rs. 25 lakhs in respect of the schemes for loans to industrial co-operatives and for grant of loans to individuals to start cottage industries, petty shops, etc. As for as cottage industries and petfy shops are concerned, the Government is very careful because the money that is given to individuals shoud not be wasted as it happened when we started what we call rural industrialisation scheme. We are taking care and we are advancing money to different persons. Then Demand No. 19 supplementary estimates for the year 1964-65. In the respect of this, one special question was raised pertaining to Akki Alur hospital which has got 18 beds, how is it that Government did not think of making a provision when the regular Budget was presented. I will have to admit here that no proposal for

the grant form Public Health Department was made before the Budget was prepared and before the Budget was presented. Provisionally they have made posting of a number of officers. But it has not been possible for them to post them even though some of the medical officers were willing to go there, because they have not got the grant, So, necessary arrangement for providing money for this purpose was to be made, So, I have made provision for that and that is why it is finding a place in the supplementary estimates. The entire amount is Rs. 48,000. It is towards recurring expenditure for the year 1964-65. Again other details are given in the explanatory note which is already printed.

Some of the Hon'ble Members were very critical about Seed multiplication and distribution. I have been able to get all the details from the Agricultural Department but from the information which I have got I think, Sir, there is good progress. But we require still more progress. The main difficulty was staff. Since that problem has solved, it will be easy for us to have better arrangement in this Department. If I am to read everything, it may take more time. I can give some instances. As far as groundnut is concerned, the improved varieties are HG. 1, 7, 8 and 10 Spanish improved, TMV. 2. They have been tried and proved successfull. With regard to sugarcane, they are Co 419, H. M. 320, I. E. 26. Those also have been found to be successful.

The improved varieties in cotton are Laxmi, Jayadhar, 170-Co. 2, M. A. 5, Wl, H. 420. These are technical names. These are different tests which they have started and they have been successful in different places where they can grow different types of seeds and multiply and send to farmers.

2-30 P.M.

Regarding the quantity of seeds supplied to farmers for the past three years, I would say, looking to the details, that they, have done quite a good job. You take paddy for example the quantity supplied in 61-62 for general cultivation through the registered seed growers is 57,356 and in 1962-63, it was 67,085. Similarly is the case with ragi and other grains. The figures show that the quantity of seeds supplied is improving and increasing. but there is need to do much more and it will done.

About 77 seed farms are established in Mysore State For producing the foundation seeds on improved varieties of different crops. First, the nucleus seeds are produced in the Research Station, which will be supplied to these seed farms for producing the required quantity of foundation seeds. These foundation seeds are supplied to the different community development of blocks according to the quatity required to be multiplied on registered seed growers' fields for distribution to general cultivators.

There was a general complaint regarding experimental farms I found from the department that originally, in order to save money,

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they decided to take the land belonging to the Government which costed nil. They have come to the conclusion that it is not necessary to spend money on useless lands. Now only the best lands are selected for starting experimental farms.

Next is Demand No. 23 for Rs. 1,87,500. The Government of India have sponsored a rural scheme for the distribution of consumer articles in rural areas through marketing societies and service societies and village societies. Under the scheme the taluk marketing societies play an important role in the distribution of consumer goods. The taluk socieity acts as wholesaler so far as the taluk is concerned. I hope this scheme will succeed and will benefit more and more.

Sir, some of the Hon'ble Members made a reference to town planning and the details of schemes. Sir, they thought that because a mention has been made of the three places, Dandeli, Mysore and K.G.F. area that we are giving special treatment for these areas. I would say that this impression is wrong. It is not correct. There was no uniform Act as such in our State, and now we have got a uniform Act. According to the provisions of the Act, town planning has to be done for the entire State. The activities of the department during the Third Five Year Plan are being activised and more staff is appointed very recently in all the place and work will be done as early as possible. Preparation of master plans for the cities of Bangalore, Mangalore, Belgaum, Gulbarga, Hubli. Dharwar, Bhadravathi, Mysore, K.G.F. city and Dandelhi regions have been taken up by the department and other details will be worked out very soon. As far as surveying of towns is concerned, town survey of Hassan, Tumkur, Gadag-Betageri, Shimoga, Saundatti-Yellamma Hill area have all been completed and the up-to-date town maps are under preparation. Surveys of other towns are now taken up by the five survey units attached to this department. It more money is made available either by the Government of Mysore or the Government of India, the survey work, planning work, will be done, very soon.

So far as minor irrigation works are concerned, every information available has been given here on the floor of this and the other House in the form of questions and answers and general discussion and on many other occasions. I would only wish to point out this much, the budget grant and the budgent expenditure for the last three years.

	Budget grant	Budget expenditure
1961–62	180 lakhs	201 lakhs
1962–63	138 lakhs	251 lakhs
1963–64	230 lakhs	390 lakhs.

From these figures, you will see that there is no scope for anybody to say that money allotted has not been spent. Not only the allotted amount has been spent but more has been spent. Because we have been able to spend more, we have been able to get more money from

the Government of India. We are getting more money from the allotment of other States which have not been able to spend.

With regard to the English Reader of the V Standard, Hon'ble Mr. Muckannappa brought this booklet and showed it to me. This booklet is called the Mysore English Reader Guide (*Guida*). His contention was that this reader is not available in the depots, but that guide books are available. Is it not so?

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—Yes, Sir.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—I tried to find out the information from reliable persons. My information is that Messrs. Printersall, Bangalore, have been given the contract for printing this Reader. They were to print five lakhs copies. 2½ lakhs have already been printed and are being despatched. The balance is under print and will be released shortly. The Director of Public Instruction says that 2000 copies of this book were sent in advance to teachers in the various districts for training purposes in May 1964. It is possible that on the basis of the advance copy which was made available for training purposes, some intelligent person like Mr. Muckannappa, has prepared a guide or notes. That is the information which I have been able to get.

One or two honourable members asked why subsidies given to farmers in Bombay Karnatak area to put up bunds have not been given to other areas. Perhaps the Hon'ble Members did not know the correct information. If they had known it, they would not have said it. There is no such disparity. On the other hand, 25 percent of the total cost including the cost of staff will be deducted out of the amount to be given to the farmers and only 75 percent is charged in all areas.

Allegations have been made to the effect that the farmers have to pay Rs. 11 per seer to secure ragi seeds from agricultural farms and information was also asked for as to the expenditure incurred on an average per acre. I got information from different farms. By the information before me, I see that the allegation is absolutely incorrect. It is not clear where and in which farm Rs. 11 is charged per seer of ragi seed. Actually, seed is sold at the local market rate plus ten percent extra in respect of good seeds. There are 65 farms out of which 30 farms pay pack cost in cultivation. The total expenditure for cultivation of all farms was Rs. 2,11,767 in 1962-63. Government realised from all farms 2,54,265 and thus there was profit of 40 per cent. It may not be correct to make such an allegation.

One of the members alleged that the Cotton seed Farm at Dharwar is a failure and the member wants progressive report in respect of last six years. There is no Cotton Seed Farm at Dharwar. There is a research station and the work is on the increase. It was asked why soil conservation was not taken up. There was no uniform Act and so it was not possible to take up that work. Now necessary amount has been provided for the soil conservation scheme. I do not wish to deal with the question raised by some members in regard to loans and scholarships. They are available for studies in India only and

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a number of our candidates have been able to get these scholarships. The only condition is that those students who secure 60 per cent in S.S.L.C. and P.U.C. and in first Degree class are eligible for these scholarships and these vary from examination to examination and the money that is given by the Government of India and the interest there on will have to be repaid when the candidate begins to earn and not before that. That is the arrangement.

Lastly, Sri Range Gowda made a complaint against the Deputy Minister who is near-about the constituency that he has given more attention to his area and he sanctions more work for his area. I tried to find out information and the number of irrigation works investigated, sanctioned and executed in each hobli of Magadi for the last two years. The information the Hon'ble Member has given is not correct. Such wrong comments may not be made.

I will now touch the last point. The Constitution has made provision for the creation of contingency fund to meet expenditure not provided for in the budget for meeting expenditure on items of new service. That was the point raised and argued. It does not prohibit the Government from advancing money from the contingency fund at the close of the year and get it recouped in the subsequent year. The contention of Sri G. V. Gowda is; why the Government arranged at the close of the year. The contingency rules of every State are very clear. What is required is that the amount should be recouped at the following session, through supplementary estimates and given back to the contingency fund. That is the procedure followed. So, there was nothing wrong. I have tried to reply to almost all the points raised here. I do not wish to take much time of the House. If anything remains, there are other occasions to give reply. I thank all the Hon'ble Members for heaving heard me patiently.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ಪ್ರೈಮರಿ ಸ್ಕೂಲು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಗಿ ಎರಡು ತಿಂಗಳಾದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಇದುವರೆಗೆ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಕೈ ಸೇರಿಲ್ಲ. ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಒದಗಿಸಲು ಸರಕಾರ ಏನು ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ? it is in the interest of children that I am requesting the Hon'ble Finance Minister to make available these books.

SRI B. D. JATTI.—I will talk to the Minister in charge and request him to do so immediately.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿದ್ದಯ್ಯ ಕಾಶೀಮಠ್ (ಶಿರಹಟ್ಟಿ).—ಗೋಲ್ಡ್ ಕಂಟ್ರೋಲ್ ಆಕ್ಟ್ ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿ ನಿರುದ್ಯೋಗಿಗಳಾದ ಅಕ್ಕಸಾಲಿಗರ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುವ ನಾಲ್ಕು ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಸಹಾಯ ಧನ ವರ್ಷದ ಕೊನೆಗೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತಿ ತಿಂಗಳು ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಅನುಕೂಲ ವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಪ್ರತಿ ತಿಂಗಳು ಕೊಡುವ ಹಾಗೆ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಾ ?

SRI B. D. JATTI.—It may be very difficult for us and for the students to take amounts every month. If the students are prepared to take quarterly, we can consider it. Even if they are prepared to take monthly, I can consider but it may be difficult for the students and the parents.

SRI S. SIVAPPA.—I raised a point regarding the P.W.D. A suspicion has been created in the minds of the people that most of the officers from top to bottom in a particular section belong to a particular district and to a particular community. May I know how the Government is trying to dispel that suspicion ?

SRI B. D. JATTI.—This is really a very difficult question to be replied by me. I am not in charge of the port-folio. But I too heard something as stated by some members here. It may be so that the officers who are working in a particular branch may be coming from the same area not one district but Hyderabad Karnatak. If by that people feel that some injustice is likely to be done, then Government will certainly consider it.

MR. SPEAKER.—I will put the motion to the vote of the House. The question is :

"That a further sum not exceeding the amount shown in the List of Demands for the Additional and Supplementary Grants for the year 1964-65 (Ist instalment) circulated to the members be granted to Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1965, in respect of Demands Nos : 10, 19, 20, 23, 26, 27, 31, 38, 44, 46 and 54."

The motion was adopted.

As directed by the Chair the Demands for Additional and Supplimentary Grants which were adopted by the House, are reproduced below :—

DEMAND NO. 10.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

19. General Administraion.

"That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 1,500 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year for the period ending 31st day of March 1965, in respect of 'General Administration'."

DEMAND NO. 19.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

30. Public Health.

"That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 48,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year for the period ending 31st day of March 1965, in respect of 'Public Health'."

DEMAND NO. 20.—AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE AND FISHERIES.

31. Agriculture.

"That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 32,50,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year for the period ending 31st day of March 1965, in respect of 'Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO. 23.—CO-OPERATION.

34. Co-operation

" That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 1,87,500 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year for the period ending 31st day of March 1965, in respect of 'Co-operation'."

DEMAND NO. 26.—LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT.

38. Labour and Employment.

" That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 1,26,200 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year for the period ending 31st day of March 1965, in respect of 'Labour and Employment'."

DEMAND NO. 27—MISCELLANEOUS, SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL ORGANISATIONS.

39. Miscellaneous Social and Developmental Organisations.

" That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 30,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year for the period ending 31st day of March 1965, in respect of 'Miscellaneous, Social and Developmental Organisations'."

DEMAND NO. 31—PUBLIC WORKS.

50. Public Works.

" That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 4,97,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year for the period ending 31st day of March 1965, in respect of 'Public Works'."

DEMAND NO. 38.—FOREST.

70. Forest.

"That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 10,00,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year for the period ending 31st day of March 1965, in respect of 'Forests'."

DEMAND NO. 44.—INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

96. Capital Outlay on Industrial Development.

"That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 12,02,500 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year for the period ending 31st day of March 1965, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Industrial Development'."

DEMAND NO. 46.—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IRRIGATION—NON-COMMERCIAL.

100. *Capital Outlay on I.N.E. and D. Works (Non-Commercial).*

"That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 40,00,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year for the period ending 31st day of March 1965, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on I.N.E. and D. Works (Non-Commercial)'."

DEMAND NO. 54.—ADVANCES AND LOANS.

Q. Loans and Advances by State and Union Territory Governments.

"That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 2,58,50,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year for the period ending 31st day of March 1965, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by State and Union Territory Governments'."

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS TO COVER EXPENDITURE IN EXCESS OF VOTED GRANTS FOR 1959-60

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Mysore, I beg to move:

"That a sum of Rs 11,27,641 be granted to the Government to cover the excess expenditure incurred over the Voted Grants for the year 1959-60 in respect of Demand No. 8—'Other Taxes and Duties'."